SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Tariff Board Report

Compilation of Yarn Organization in Different Mills for the Same Count of Yarn, with Labor Cost for Each Mill

Ring-Spun Warp Yarn

(Continued from last week.)

Mill and yarn number	Finisher lapper (ounces per yard)	Card sliver (Grains per yard)	Drawing silver (grains per yard)			Slubber		Intermediate		Fine frame		Spinning frame			Labor cost per pound of yarn
			First process	Second process	Third process	Hank roving	Speed, front roll (revolutions per minute.	Hank roving.	Speed, front roll (revolutions per minute'.	Hank roving	Speed, front roll (revolutions per minute).	Speed of spindles (revolutions per minute)	Speed, front roll (revolutions per minute)	Twist per inch	
No. 8 yarn:															
Mill No.—															
6	13.80	63			61	0.60	172	1.25	152	3.86	114	7,000	146	12.50	
23	13	56			72	.40	180	.90	170	3.40	128	6,000	160	10.58	
42	12	50			69	.60	162	1.25	141	2.80	127	7,600	150	11.60	$0.011442
70	14.50	65			60	.54		1.50	153			5,450	168	11.61	.016862
N. 10 yarn:															
Mill No.—															
6	13.80	63			61	.60	172	1.25	152	3.86	114	7,000	146	13	.013100
33	10	55			70	.50	180	.93	160	5.13	110	8,717	170	9.50	
28	12	64				.64	210			2.75	152	4,317	125	9.50	.013252
41	12.80	60			60	.47	154	1.25	145	4	127	5,785	170	11.23	.010515
53	14.20	70			70	.40	188	1.25	120			4,788	140	10.46	.015753
N. 16 yarn:															
Mill No.—															
11	13	60			50	.55	205	1.20	208	3	160	6,800	152	14	.015800
23	13	56			72	.40	180	1	165	3.40	128	8,000	160	15	
33	10	55			70	.50	180	.93	160	5.13	110	8,717	150		
48	12.75	56			56	.40	212	1.08	160	3.12	138	7,400	145	14	
41	12.80	60			60	.47	154	1.25	145	4	127	8,000,	160	16.11	.018002
26	13	57.5			63.5	.53	175			1.75	168	6,614	145	14.52	.015846
53	11	65			65	.60	175			2	111	6,534	135	14.73	.019468
62	14	60			61	.73	114			2.25	154	7,200	159	13.72	.014039
N. 20 yarn:															
Mill No.—															
28	14.50	55			52	.80	165			2.50	125	5,457	112	15	.029421
33	10	55			70	.50	180	.93	160	5.13	110	8,717	142	14.50	
42	12	50			69	.60	162	1.25	141	2.80	127	7,600	126	20.05	.017719
47	12.50	58			80	.40	198	1	170	3.12	145	8,300	150	17	
48	12.75	56			56	.40	212	1.08	160	3.12	138	7,400	145	14	
41	12.80	60			60	.47	154	1.25	145	4	127	9,400	57	35	.020083
33	10.50	50			50	1	170			3.03	150	8,600	130	23	
No. 24 yarn:															
Mill No.—															
7	14	59.9			71.1	.44	195	1.04	170	3.40	143	8,153	152	20.46	.017965
23	13	56			72	.40	180	1	165	3.40	128	8,000	124	18.38	
47	12.50	58			80	.40	198	1	170	3.12	145	8,200	138	19.25	
48	12.75	56			51.5	1	162	1.08	160	3.12	138	8,000	133	23.50	.022801
No. 26 yarn:															
Mill No.—															
23	13	56			72	.40	180	1	165	3.40	128	8,000	130	19.13	
38	12	46			80	.45	250		215	6	102	8,000	140	15	.019068
50	12	52			70	.50	205	1	170	3	132	8,000	120	20.15	
41	12.8	60			60	.47	154	1.25	145	4	127	7,500	132	18.73	.023207
49	13	65			58	.48	200	2.08	125	4.16	140	7,500	100	23.18	.023653

Tariff Bulletin Number 5

The following is taken from Tariff Bulletin No. 5, which was prepared by the Tariff Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers.

DURING the past year we have endeavored to secure through foreign representatives comparative data relating to costs upon which to recommend a basis for tariff revision; the results were disappointing, although the efforts were conscientious and were conducted at considerable expense and covered quite a period of time.

The Report of the Tariff Board on Schedule I—Cotton Manufacturers, that has just been issued by Congress, House document No. 643, complete in two very exhaustive volumes, emphasizes in a most striking manner that same difficulty. The Report contains a vast amount of statistical data, both interesting and instructive; the opportunities for collecting information in the United States were excellent and the data relating to domestic costs and conditions seems to be accurate and trustworthy in most respects, as far as it goes. That part of it devoted to foreign data and a comparison of it to domestic conditions is frankly also disappointing. Without our own experience we might have been hypercritical of the Tariff Board's work in that respect; as it is, we simply accept it as a natural condition that in our opinion cannot be overcome. There is no reason why English or other foreign manufacturers should disclose in great detail the private costs and secrets of their business in a manner that would lessen their chances at the United States markets. We flatter ourselves that we are very clever people and it might be assumed that our representatives abroad could get complete and reliable information surreptitiously or by misrepresentation; but we are far from being that clever, for the foreigner has shown that he is rather clever himself by the way in which he has built up and organized cotton manufacturing during the past hundred years in his own country and in going after the world's trade.

Generalities, then, are all that can reasonably be expected from the work of the Tariff Board so far in as reliable foreign data and useful comparisons are concerned.

Those generalities, it appears, are embraced under the following headings:

(a) Foreign trade quotations on different kinds of yarns and cloths.
(b) Extent of manufacture and importations of such yarns and cloths.
(c) Foreign wage scales and regulations relating thereto.
(d) The equipment of foreign mills; their costs, capitalization, interest rates, etc.
(e) Relative but very general data as to costs of spinning, weaving and finishing.
(f) Methods of marketing, selling and distribution.
(g) Prices aid by consumers.

And a variety of other and lesser important general information.

From all of which we are forced to the conclusion that tariff rates cannot be based upon theoretically comparative conditions, but must be based upon something more practical ,more definite and more easily ascertained. Reduced to its lowest terms and strictly in accordance with the policies expressed at our Washington Convention, a more rational plan may be crystalized into the following statement:

We favor a reasonable revision of the cotton schedule, based upon the figures at which importations are being made and can be made as shown by comparative manufacturers' selling prices at home and abroad, as shall be consistent with the raising of revenue and the conservation of our home market.

In connection with the above, we wish to comment upon and supplement the comparisons made in the Tariff Board's Report as follows:

(1 As previously mentioned in our Tariff Bulletins ,a majority of mills in the United States, and practically all in the South, have had to establish villages, complete with all the requirements of the American standard of civilization that their financial resources would permit; which item, although a tremendous handicap, has not been taken into account by the Tariff Board in its endeavor to get at strictly comparative manufacturing costs. Yet, it should hardly require proof to show that the proper basis of comparison should be the total producing cost under American conditions rather than a theoretical manufacturing cost.

Mill villages cost probably $2.00 per spindle, as much as the entire paid-in capital of millions of spindles in English mills.

(2) The Tariff Board also states that it has not taken into consideration the interest item; this we also regard as of the greatest importance. The average American mill has not only cost a great deal more than a like English mill, but the methods of financing are so different in the two countries that even this advantage is very greatly magnified. There are millions of spindles in England today capitalized at an approximate cost of $5.00 per spindle, and only one or two dollars a spindle has ever been paid in, the remainder having been borrowed at low rates of interest of from 3 to 5 per cent! It is true that nearly as low rates of interest can at times be obtained by the strongest American mills, but they must be entirely free from debt on their plants, and their quick assets must exceed their borrowed money. An American mill owing from 40 to 80 per cent of its entire capitalization representing its approximate cost not only could not borrow at a reasonable rate of interest, but could not live at all. Any mill in the South that owes anything at all upon its plant is unable to borrow money at less than 6 per cent and is then required to maintain a 20 per cent balance on deposit so that its money nets it at least 7 1-2 per cent, and in many cases more; even then personal endorsements are generally required.

(3 The comparison of costs of English mule spun yarns and American ring spun yarns has been made by the Tariff Board without sufficiently emphasizing the fact that, as a general rule, yarns spun on mule from the same grade of cotton receive the buyer's preference over ring spun yarns; and, conversely, if both mule and ring spun yarns are to be of like quality and selling value the mule yarns can be spun from a lower and cheaper grade of cotton. In other words, on that basis of comparison there is a distinct advantage to the English mule spinner either in a decided preference from the buyer over his American competitor's ring spun yarn, or in a corresponding saving in the cost of his cotton.

It might be argued that American mills should adopt mule spinning, but the argument does not hold good, for the comparison of costs between mule spun yarns and ring spun yarns has been arbitrarily chosen by the Tariff Board. With its manufacturing skill of generations of workers and low building and equipment costs a mule spinning mill is the natural unit for English conditions; they require and possess an abundant supply of mule spinners who are generally men and undoubtedly the most skilled operatives in the cotton spinning industry; whereas, for exactly opposite reasons, in America the ring spinning mill is best adapted, also a matter of natural selection.

(4) The selling expense to an English mill is very much less, its sales are quicker realized upon and converted into cash, and its opportunities for marketing its product are immeasurably better than in America; in England the entire industry is thoroughly standardized and concentrated within a small radius of relatively a few miles; whereas, in America it is scattered over many hundreds, and even thousands of miles, with all the differences in conditions that would be naturally expected in widely separated and, in many cases, isolated localities.

The greatest spot cotton market in the world is at Liverpool, within twenty miles of Manchester, the center of England's cotton manufacturing industry. At the Manchester Royal Exchange practically all of the yarns and cloths are brought and sold that are produced in the whole district. No counterpart exists in America, or ever can exist, in the very nature of the case.

Again, in England mills of 80,000 to 120,000 spindles are the rule, with all the economies that can be effected in the standardization of a great industry in such large units and, whereas wages themseles, because of the industry being confined to one small area, are to standardized that all mills are on practically an equal footing. In America there are many mills of 5,000 to 100,000 spindles, and the average in the whole South will probably not exceed 12,000 to 15,000 spindles; they are scattered all over the territory and there is no agreement among the mills, nor could there reasonably be any, for a uniform wage scale; each is compelled to pay what the opportunities for other employment dictate in its own locality Freight rates are widely different, taxes, interest and many other items differ in the same proportion.

The Tariff Board's comparisons are naturally enough, in one sense, based upon like conditions in like mills in England and America, yet, we doubt exceedingly that any political party would care to go before the country upon a platform inexorably demanding that the large majority of smaller mills working under disadvantageous circumstances should be compelled to produce under the same conditions as their larger and more favorably situated competitors, or be ruthlessly stamped out of existence. The fact that the larger and more favored mills would and do profit more than the smaller and less favorably situated ones is but obeying the general law of nature in which the stronger, intellectually and otherwise, have an advantage over the weaker; yet, we have hardly reached the point where our weaker element shall be given no opportunity to grow and become strong.

In this respect we are frankly arguing in favor of living conditions for the large majority of the comparative small Southern mills. Less than twenty years ago there were only a few, in fact practically no cotton mills, in the South; money was scarce and hard to obtain; the country was poor. We have built it up and developed our industries largely upon borrowed money, and we have not outgrown that state yet by any means. Some of our older competitors in the North actually prospered by war condition, the very conditions that put the South so far backward in industrial development. Our foreign competitors have had no set back for a hundred years and have likewise profited by those same conditions that have been such a great handicap to us in the South. When our smaller mills have grown to the size and strength of their competitors and have paid off their debts, is time enough to reduce competition in this country, at least from abroad, to the dead level of a survival of the fittest—a competition of only the largest and most efficient units.

(5) The advantage of the English merchant marine, splendid banking facilities in foreign commercial centers and many other items could be elaborated upon, but no doubt the foregoing are sufficient for the purpose in hand.

The above suggestion as a basis for rates and the difference in conditions touched upon are respectfully and earnestly submitted for examination and consideration by all concerned.

The only reasonable objection that

can be advanced against this proposed method of establishing rates is that the American market price may at some time become artificial rather than competitive, because of some form of restraint of trade by mononoply, trusts or otherwise. The Tariff Board, the Ways and Means Committee, or any other responsible governmental body could, however, easily investigate from time to time, and ascertain whether such conditions existed; and, if found, could make due allowance therefor. At the present time, it is admitted by everybody that the Cotton Industry is singularly free from restraint of trade, monopoly, trusts or otherwise, and the prices for its product are governed by the keenest kind of competition.

Furthermore, the comparative manufacturer's selling prices should obviously not be chosen from time of depression, but should represent the average conditions of a term of years.

The comparisons of the Tariff Board have, unfortunately, been made during a year of extreme depression in the cotton industry of the United States.

As to the prices consumers pay in the two countries, that is something over which cotton manufacturers have not control; that the cost of distribution is greater in this country than abroad is not a matter of chargeable to the manufacturing industry.

Special attention is called to a fact that is by no means as paradoxical as it seems

If, as alleged in the Tariff Board's report, weaving the plainer goods is as cheaply done in this country as abroad, and if the cost of spinning yarns abroad is considerably less than what it is in this country, we are confronted with the very startling possibility that tariff rates which may be competitive with, or entirely prohibitory to foreign importations on cloth, might actually permit the importation of the yarns of which the cloths themselves are manufactured!

To illustrate: The Underwood Bill adds five per cent to the yarn duties for its cloth duties. For the plainer weaves constituting the vast majority of manufactures, the plan adopted in the Underwood Bill of basing the duty on cloth only upon the counts of yarn that enter into the cloth seems both sound in principle and simple in application. On fancy weaves additional allowance must of necessity be made, in proportion that foreign weaving costs on such goods are lower than in America. It is only on plain weaving that we are able to keep our costs down to an equality, because our weavers tend more looms than foreign labor union regulations permit foreign weavers to tend. Over there are more operatives than positions; hence, any system that would speed up or lessen the opportunity for employment will not be tolerated. In this country, there are more positions than weavers, and consequently our weavers gladly welcome the opportunity to tend more looms and be paid proportionately more than if they tended the regulation number of two to four, as is customary abroad.

So, if weaving the plainer constructions in America is practically as cheap as in England, should not the yarns of which the cloth is manufactured, carry with it the same ad valorum duty as upon the cloth itself; for the difference in the cost of conversion is in the cost of spinning and not in the cost of weaving?

Again, while the proposed rates in the Underwood bill on coarse yarns are adequate, where the finer counts are actually being imported into the United States in noticeable amounts is it not prima facie evidence that the present rates on such counts are not excessive? And, for a like reason, will not a comparison of the foreign and domestic manufacturer's prices of medium yarns show the basis upon which they may be imported? The demand for lower rates can still be fully met by the very substantial reduction that can be effected in the many staple fabrics that come under the head of necessities of life.

The practice of "dumping" is one of the features of modern industrialism that must be reckoned with. If, in any country, particularly one in which large and well organized industrial plants are the rule, conditions become abnormal or unsatisfactory in the market (whether a foreign or a home market, or both), curtailing production and shutting down plants is only resorted to at the last moment; relief is sought by "dumping" the surplus product into some other market, often at or below cost. Any well organized manufacturing company will submit to an actual loss for an indefinite period rather than lose its organization: it is cheaper to pocket a loss and hold it together than it is to build up a new one. Naturally the best dumping ground for English and contintental textile manufactures is that which is the best quick cash buyer—obviously the United States if its tariff rates are on a competitive basis.

From a protectionist standpoint regular tariff rates should be adequate to protect against dumping.

From the standpoint of tariff for revenue only, the rates should be competitive to the extent of admitting importations to a predetermined extent. For example, Mr. Underwood, introducing his Bill for Revising the Cotton Schedule, explained it by saying that the estimated imports under the proposed bill are $39,163,000.00; he also stated that his bill was a revenue measure only. It, therefore, follows that should the rates established in that bill be insufficient at any time to hold importations down to the figure he named on which the amount of revenue contemplated was based, that some means of checking importations is distinctly in order because it is apparently neither his purpose to transfer an undue part of the cotton manufacturing indus-

(Continued on Page 18.)

Weaving Troubles

Some of the causes for uneven and shady cloth are outlined in this article. The warp beams should be given great care and should be examined, carefully, every few months for loose or broken tension rods, especially when drawing warps. The compressor should never be let on unless the beam is moving since it breaks these rods and puts the beam out of shape; neither should a full beam be allowed to drop on its journal when placing in drawing in the frame, as it puts the journal out of shape. This has special reference to the old style of beam which runs in an arbor. Select clean cloth for friction bands, and do not be afraid to use graphite on them, as they give better results. If the harness hooks are not parted when the warp is being put into the loom, streaks will be found in the cloth. The ring on the temple barrel should be cleaned, kept well oiled, and properly set; also see that the rings do not touch the caps, as otherwise the rings will be damaged. It is essential, too, to see that the cloth works through the temple easily, or shady cloth will be the result.

The Cloth Roll.

The cloth roll should not have too much friction, especially on light textured goods, since it will over pull the take up roll and make uneven cloth. Cloth woven with two or more shuttles should not be changed at the same time. Dark fillings to be used on white or light colored warps should be looked over for fine yarn and soft spun bobbins, for if either get into the cloth there is sure to be trouble. Reeds should have the best of care, as it is a very serious matter to have bad reeds, since reeds in bad condition cause more trouble than any other part of the loom. The writer has known of cases where weavers had reason to kick about bad warps, when the fault was in reeds, that were bent and crooked all the way. Trouble is oftentimes caused by shuttles flying out and cutting the warp threads. The writer was in a weave room one day when his attention was called to a warp that was running very bad.

The overseer was called and asked if he had a certain style in the loom, and he replied in the affrmative. The loom that was weaving the style was going all right. The overseer was then told that the two warps on the loom that was running badly were from the same stock and same carding and spinning, in fact, both had been dressed out of the same lot of yarn. He was told to investigate, and found that a very bad reed was the cause of the trouble. The reed was taken out, a good one put in, and the warp gave no more trouble. Bad reeds tend to cause reed marks, which develop serious trouble in certain classes of goods. It is a good practice to see that the looms are examined by the fixers when weavers get out their warps.

At High Speed.

Looms running at high speed need to be in good repair, since shuttle boxes, which are too high or too low, give plenty of trouble and cause such things as flying shuttles, smashes, broken shuttles and holes in the cloth. Weavers sometimes are not careful as to pick, resulting in light and heavy places in the cloth, which cannot be eradicated even in the finishing room, thereby causing a heavy loss to the mill. Weavers should be made to keep the running parts of their machines well oiled, since a lack of attention to this detail causes much trouble to both the fixers and the weavers. The shuttle boxes should also be kept clean, as they get gummy at times and prevent the shuttle from entering the box freely, thereby causing the loom to slam and often cause a smash.

Waste Question.

The greatest trouble in a weave room at the present time is the waste question. The writer has studied this matter, and he finds that every hour a mill is losing at least five cents, which represent the difference between the yarn which ought to go into the cloth and which goes to the garnet machine, instead. The weavers are not responsible for all this. Some of the causes are bad bobbins from the spinner, bobbins too large for the shuttle, building the yarn over the heads of the bobbins or building too much on the heads of them, and this yarn when steamed will fall away and will not weave off the bobbin.

Other causes are ends running down too long when spinning, too much power on the shuttle, harnesses too high, which will cause the shuttle to jump and split the bobbin, and shuttle boxes not timed properly to receive and deliver shuttle. In conclusion, the card room is responsible for some of this trouble, in fine and coarse yarns, but the overseer of weaving should also be on the alert to detect troubles, since on ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.—Fiber and Fabric

The Cotton Goods Trade of India 3,000 Years Ago.

"Lancashire's proud record of 300 years in the cotton trade is far behind India's. Cotton was manufactured to perfection in India more than 3,000 years ago. Thus Thomas Ellison in his Cotton Trade of Great Britian'; 'Fabrics as fine as any that can be turned out at the present day by the most perfect machinery in Lancashire were produced by the nimble fingers of Hindu spinners and the primitive looms of Hindu weavers a thousand years before the invasion of Britain by the Romans., When Britons, in fact, were suffering from their skins Indians were luxurating in garments of a texture so fine as to have earned the poetic description of "woven wind." What Lancashire makes today India made the day before yesterday." — London Chronicle.

Foreign Warehouses for American Goods

INVESTIGATIONS undertaken in response to an inquiry relative to the establishment of distributing stations and warehouses in connection with sales agencies for American products in South America and the existence of such facilities at present have disclosed that there are no enterprises of this character in Rosario nor anywhere in Argentina, and what was at first a feeling of distruct in the success of such a project has been changed into a confident belief in its entire feasibility.

The chief difficulties now appear to me to be not at this end but in the United States. The plan as outlined was simply one of warehousing at a point more convenient than the factories for a certain district and shipping out on orders received from, or rather through, the local sales agents of the manufacturers.

Rosario is without doubt the best point in Argentina at which to locate a central depot, but there are several factors in the local situation which offer difficulties for solution The most serious is that in this port, as in others of the Republic, the port privileges are granted to a private company for a long term of years. Among these privileges is that of warehousing all goods while within certain port limits, and there are no bonded worehouses in Argentina outside of these limits. On inquiry I am informed that it is unlikely that the privilege of bonding warehouses beyond the port limits would be granted, and yet there is, I am told, a ossibility that such a concession might be made. Assuming that none can be obtained, however, there remain but two alternatives—to erect warehouses within the port concession, or to pay the duties and abstract the goods at once from the custody of the port company and of the customs authorities.

The concession of the water front at Rosario for 14 miles has been granted to a French enterprise, La Sociedad Anonima del Puerto del Rosario, which has expended about $10,000,000 in improvements. The privilege of erecting warehouses within its confines depends not only upon the company but also upon the Federal authorities. Tentative inquiries lead me to suppose that there would be no opposition on the part of either, the sole question being one of compensation to the port company.

If the manufacturer were to pay the customs duties and remove goods from the port immediately, it is unlikely that any goods once shipped to Argentina would be sent elsewhere on account of the distances. The payment of the duty upon landing will only, therefore, lay upon the merchandise the additional burden of carrying amount of the duty during such time as it remains warehoused. On some lines this would constitute a heavy charge, but on many others it would be extremely small much of the agricultural machinery, for example, the most important of American exports to Argentina, is free of duty or pays about 5 per cent ad valorem.

As the trade in agricultral implements is the best organized here, and therefore in the way the least in need of the facilities under discussion, it is to it that I have gone chiefly for a test of the proposition. The agents for agricultural machinery have excellent facilities of their own in the shape of main depots and subsidiary depositories throughout the cultivated area of the country, and their methods of handling are up to date. Their feeling toward a warehouse under other management for the lines in which they deal is not on the whole favorable, and is, I believe, due solely to the feeling that such a company might undertake to sell as well as to store and ship.

If a supply can be maintained close at hand, the local dealer must inevitably draw upon it. The members of a firm here, which sells many thousand plows in a year, tell me that they are obliged to order in lots of 500 to 1,000, because they can not afford to meet drafts at 30 days' sight on larger consignments. The result is that, owing to irregular delivery, they are at times for months without a plow on hand; at the present moment they are unable to deliver a plow, although they have made sales of over 1,300. In all lines I am told there are frequently long periods when no delivery can be made on account of such interruptions to the steady supply of goods in small lots from the United States.

But is there any possibility of inducing American exporters to carry a stock at such a distance? For those American manufacturers who seek only an occasional market abroad the scheme is obviously of no value, for they can not positively count upon the sale of their goods after arrival. For those manufacturers, on the other hand, who enjoy a regular market here for their products, who intend to maintain it by devoting to it the necessary portion of their output year by year, who intend, in short, to treat it as they would a home market, such facilities would be just as obviously of high value. But what proportion of the manufacturers of the United States are willing to deal with foreign markets as they are in the habit of dealing with their home markets? Fortunately or unfortunately there are a few of them so pressed for an outlet for their products as to be forced to view the export trade with the same intense seriousness of purpose that they put into their domestic business.

In spite of certain difficulties, then, it appears unquestionable that an enterprise of this nature would irresitibly attract the local merchants to a degree sufficient to insure its success, and would facilitate trade with the United States.—Consul Robt. T. Crane in Consular Reports.

Principles of Carding

(Continued from Last Week)

In the case of the card in which the flats travel against the direction of the revolution of the main cylinder we have again flat filleting of the same counts throughout. We will now proceed to study stage for stage the work of the flats in this card.

(a) As the flat travels over the whole surface of the card before it comes to the point where the fibres come first into contact with the flats. It is clear that the flat contains already a large amount of "filling" when it has to do the coarsest work. In fact, the coarsest cleaning is done by a flat containing so much "filling" that its cleaning power has been reduced to a considerable extent. However, it must be borne in mind that the oblique position of the flat when leaving the cylinder presents the wire at an angle which is very suitable for taking out impurities if these impurities are coarse enough to catch the wire at that point. We have here practically a very pronounced heel-and-toe, with the wire set at an angle which ensures increased cleaning power.

Before proceeding to the second stage we may point out the similar action of the angle of the first flat in the card with the flats running in the direction of the cylinder. Here the very sharp heel-and-toe, with the very acute angle of the flat wires, has momentarily the same effect of collecting well on to the surface all the fibre tufts, and this capacity is greatly assisted by the fact that the filleting is empty in this case. As the flat gradually assumes a position more parallel with the cylinder clothing, the carding process proper with the points very near each other takes out the longest fibres, and by-and-by it treats the shorter fibres, too. All this is the work of a few seconds, and the carding process begins almost immediately, as we described above.

(b) As soon as the fibre tuft has been preliminarily opened and cleaned by the first flats, it goes forward and comes into contact with other flats, which are also well laden with "filling." But these flats are required to do very useful work in the distanglement of the fibres, and it is therefore necessary that they should have good carding power, and we might almost say combing power. It is clear that this can only be obtained when the "filling" has not been too plentiful, and when what there is of it has not been passed into the foundation of the flats to a degree which might have destroyed the elasticity of the "filling." It is therefore apparent that the speed of the flat chain may be quicker than in the case of the card with flats traveling in the direction of the main cylinder, if the same capacity for preliminary cleaning is desired in the card.

(c) After the coarse cleaning the the actual cleaning capacity of the middle flats is about the same as in the case of the flats traveling in the direction of the cylinder; but the filling, although acting in the same way, is of a very different kind, as will be explained under the following heading.

(d) We have here certainly clean flats for the ultimate finishing carding, but this seems to be a very doubtful advantage. The advantage is quite as doubtful as the advantage of having entirely clean cylinder filleting every time the cylinder comes round, and no manufacturer would consider it advantageous to have all the goods fibres going into the waste. The advantage of the clean flats for the finishing carding is all the more doubtful as the flats mentioned under (a) to (c) have already done the greatest work of disentangling and removing short fibres and coarse impurities, and eth "filling" at the bottom of the flat filleting will consist of a much better class of material than in the case of the flats going in the direction of the cylinder. It means practically putting material in the waste which is well carded, and which contains almost nothing but good serviceable fibres. The amount of this waste is even increased by the necessity of running the chain compararatively quickly, as explained under heading (b). If the filling is chiefly composed of comparatively fair material (not to say good and valuable material) it follows that the flats cannot take out so much short stuff in comparison with the toal amount of flats strips taken out, the more so as the good fibres will prevent the short stuff and coarse impurities from sinking into the bottom of the clothing afterwards. This obviously a serious drawback for which there seems to be no remedy.

From the above it follows that in this kind of card (1) the flats must travel fairly quickly to retain the preliminary cleaning power at the point of the first contact of the fibres with the flats, which is, however, much against the second point, because (2) the quicker the speed of the flats, the more of the serviceable fibre is taken out, which goes into the waste, the cause of which has been explained under heading (d).

There is a further advantage in the ordinary English system of running the flats in the same direction as the main cylinder of the card. At the point of the contact with the licker-in the cylinder is already charged with a comparatively thick sheet of fibres, corresponding approximately to the sheet present on the doffer after the contact of this latter part with the cylinder, minus a small amount of fly. This sheet has been carded already to a great extent, as we have seen above, and it contains, therefore, very few impurities, The material transmitted by the licker-in on the cylinder is loaded with impurities and short fibres, but the sheet actually laid on the cylinder by the licker-in is only small in comparison with the sheet of fibres present on the cylinder, as shown previously. The sheet of fibres which is already present on the cylinder receives the fresh load as a kind of surface "filling," and the following action takes place: A clean flat entering into the card has a great capacity for taking material from the cylinder, and therefore the surface layer containing the impurities will go into the flats for being carded against the material in the cylinder fillet. In the ensuing carding process the longer fibres undergo carding by the cylinder, whilst the shorter fibres remain in the filleting of the flats (being too short to be held by the cylinder) and go forward as desirable "filling." This is an additional factor which strengthens our contention that the bulk of the short fibres and impurities goes into the strips of the flats and not into the cylinder. By this it would also appear that the impurities are much better separated the coarser the counts produced by the card, and also the dirtier strips will be made by coarser counts of the carded product. It has long been contended by some mill managers that this was their experience, and they were met with general incredulity. Here, therefore, we seem to have the explanation. We must not lose sight of the fact that the coarser layer of fibres on the doffer, and consequently on the cylinder, admits the feed of the licker-in on a much thicker "cushion," and the entering clean flat can take the impurities from the uncarded top layer of fibres with the greatest ease.

In the stationary flat card these ideal cleaning conditions can obtain only shortly after the stripping of the first flat, and therefore every 15 minutes only.

In the cards with flats running against the direction of the cylinder the flats are already well charged with "filling" when they come near the point of the first contact with the cylinder. The impurities cannot therefore sink into the flat fillet so easily, as the flat is charged with material as much as the cylinder, or very nearly so. The consequence is that the freshly fed uncarded material has to be cleaned between two surfaces which have actually very little cleaning power. To permit of a proper coarse cleaning by the first flats it seems to be absolutely necessary to make the counts of the silver as fine as possible; this would result in a thinner layer of fibres on the cylinder and on the flats, thus permitting the impurities to penetrate more easily through this layer and to sink properly to the bottom of the flat clothing out of the way of the cylinder wires. This is the only way to insure the impurities going into the flat strips. Of course the above plan is paramount to a reduction in the production of the machine.

We thus appear to have an immense advantage in the ordinary English system of revolving flat cards, where the impurities have a tendency to settle at once in the entering flat, almost to the exclus-

(Continued on Page 18)

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Average Yarn.

Editor:

J. H. can find his average number by this short rule:

Add the picks of warp and filling together and multiply the result by the width and then by the yards per pound. Divide the result by 750 and the answer will be the average number. R. S.

Answer to J. H.

I see that J. H. wishes to know the shortest method of finding the yarns for 37-inch 4.50 48x48 sheeting.

Rule—Add the picks in both warp and filling together and multiply by width of cloth. Then multiply by weight of cloth and divide by 840 less 10 per cent.

H. C.

Answer to J. H.

Editor:

J. H. wants the rule to find size of yarn for 37-inch 4.50 sheetings 48x48.

The correct method is to find the yards of filling and warp that it takes to weave a piece of cloth and divide by the pounds the piece weighs. That multiplied by 840 will give the average number of yarn.

The width of reed for the above cloth would be 40.27.

40.27×48=1954.56 inches in one inch of cloth.

Likewise there will be 1954.56 yards in one yard of cloth.

100 yards of cloth would therefore have

1954.56×100=195,456 yards of filling.

To determine yards of warp multiply 48×37=1,776 ends to which we must add 32 selvage ends making 1,808 total ends in warp.

Allowing 6 per cent for contraction we have 106 yards of warp in 100 yards of cloth.

1,808×106=191,648 total yards of warp yarn.

195,456×191,648=387,104, which is total yards of warp and filling.

100÷4.50=22.22 lbs., which is the weight of 100 yard piece.

22.22×840=18,664,8.

387,104÷18,664.8=20.73, which is average number of yarn.

Shuttle.

Doublings.

Editor:

I wish to answer the question of "Carder" in last week's paper relative to the doublings on the two systems.

I will first take up the old or drawing frame system and we have

4 laps on finisher lapper or 4 doublings.

No doubling on cards.

6 into 1 on first drawing.

4×6=24 doublings.

6 into 1 on second drawing.

24×6=144 doublings.

No doublings on slubber.

2 into 1 on intermediate.

2×144=288 doublings.

As we use single roving on spinning the total doublings on this system are 288.

I will next take up the system of double carding and no drawing frames.

4 laps on finisher lapper or 4 doublings.

No doublings on breaker card.

42 ends into 1 on sliver lap doubler.

42×4=168 doublings.

Four of these laps are put on back of finisher card but as two are on each side and the sliver is divided into two coilers at the front we can only consider that we have a doubling of the two laps which are put tandem.

168×2=336 doublings.

No doubling is done on slubber and single roving is used on spinning frame so total doublings are 336.

The answer to "Carder" is therefore:

288 doublings on old system.

336 doublings on waste system.

Jack.

C. O. B. Sales.

It is evident that the Southern mills are waking up to the necessity for better preparation and cleaning of their cotton before carding for a considerable number of them have placed orders with the Empire Duplex Gin Co., of New York, for the C. O. B. machine which opens, cleans and blooms the cotton.

During May the following orders were placed by Southern mills:

Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., one machine.

Montala Mills, Montgomery, Ala., one machine.

Leaksville Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C., one machine.

Thread Mills, Draper, N. C., one machine.

Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C., nine machines.

Belton Mills, Belton, S. C., two machines.

Among the Southern mills that already have C. O. B. machines in operation are the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.; Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., and the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

The Atlanta Equipment Co., 4th National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga., are the Southern agents for the C. O. B. machine.

Doffer Boys.

Dr. David Livingston, the great African explorer, was a doffer boy in a Scotch cotton mill.

The Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Speaker of the House of Rerpresentatives, Governor of his State, and a man of many distinctions, was a doffer boy in a cotton mill in his youth.

D. E. Converse, who was one of the most forward men in South Carolina in developing industrial interest, and who built Converse College at Spartanburg, was a doffer boy in a cotton mill.

It is within the reach of every doffer boy in the cotton mill today to do as well as any of these, and cotton mill people who don't succeed don't appreciate their opportunity. The spinning centers of the world are the rich ones of the world and out of them come the very best men the world ever sees.

Mr. D. B. Greenhill of Spencer, N. C., who now holds a position as engineer with the Southern Railway, and commands a salary of about $1,800 or $2,000 a year, starting life as a barefoot doffer boy at the Albion Mill in Mount Holly. He saved his money from time to time until he had enough to invest some in real estate. Now he owns a nice home in Spencer, holds title to some valuable real estate, and always has a good amount deposited in the bank to his credit.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Long Chain Warps.

In the case of long chain warps, the yarn is first boiled out, and then, if in the shape of a long chain, which is usually the case, (and as a rule these long chains are 6000 yards in length) the chain is doubled so that it is only 750 yards in length when being dyed. The yarn is first bottomed with a developed black dye, but is not developed. It is then washed out of the dye, which usually has a dark blue color, and at this stage of the process the yarn is dyed in aniline bath, which for 300 pounds of bi-chromate of potash; 15 pounds of vitriol, and 16 pounds aniline salt. The warp is usually given from eight to ten runs in this bath, and then allowed to lie over night on the truck. Next morning it is washed and soured at 130-F., with 12 pounds of vitriol and 16 pounds of Glauber's salt, after which it is given two runs in this solution, and then given three cold washings, and two warm ones at 115-F., being squeezed on the last run, and finally dried. In some cases the aniline dye is repeated, and when this happens, the dye baths of aniline chrome and acid are all added to the dye bath at once, and the warp given an odd number of runs, which bring the opposite end on top, (seven or nine). The second dye solution is then added to a fresh bath, and the process repeated; the finishing being done the next morning in exactly the same manner as the first method.—Fiber and Fabric.

At the wedding reception the young man remarked: "Wasn't it annoying the way that baby cried during the whole ceremony?"

"It was simply dreadful," replied the prim little maid of honor; "and when I get married I'm going to have engraved right in the corner of the invitation: 'No babies expected.'"

Superintendents and Overseers

Enoree Mfg. Co.

Enoree, S. C.

J. W. Wright .....Superintendent
J. W. Wofford.....Carder
R. P. Gossett .....Spinner
J. T. Laughlin .....Cloth Room

Union-Buffalo Mills,

Union, S. C.

A. B. Brannon.....Superintendent
A. L. Stutts.....Carder
Sims Lybrand.....Spinner
J. B. Williams.....Weaver

Wallace Mills,

Jonesville, S. C.

G. H. Fairbanks.....Superintendent
E. T. Barnes....Carder and Spinner
W. W. Gregory, Weaver, Cloth R'm
J. A. Kirkpatrick..Master Mechanic

ıde Cotton Mills,

Banna Mfg. Co.

Goldville, S. C.

Geo. M. Wright....Superintendent
E. G. Watts .....Carder
W. G. Hodge .....Spinner
J. H. Campbell.....Weaer
Will Glenn .....Maser Mechanic

Panola Mill,

Greenwood, S. C.

W. Y. Harrison.....Superintendent
W. N. Darby.....Carder
O. A. Pendleton.....Spinner
W. T. Brown, Weaver & Cloth Room
J. A. Holtzclaw....Master Mechanic

Jacksonville, Ala.

Joseph Holder.....Superintendent
M. C. Carnes.....No. 1 Carder
Clarence Bowden, No. 1 & 2 Spinner
Jim Gorum.....Twister
B. B. Scott.....No. 2 Spinner
Will McLaughlin.....Machinist
Jud Keown.....Machinist

Southside Mill,

Winston-Salem, N. C.

C. E. Carter.....Superintendent
M. E. Wolfe.....Carder
G. L. Leonard.....Spinner
L. W. Snider, Weaver & Cloth Room
T. C. Green.....Dyer
J. W. Tysinger....Master Mechanic

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6

Cotton Goods Tariff Bill.

Representative Underwood at the Direction of Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee has reintroduced the cotton tariff revision bill which was passed by the House and Senate at the extra session of Congress, and vetoed by President Taft.

The new bill is said to be almost an exact copy of the former Underwood bill and is said to reduce the average ad valorem cotton duties to 27.06 per cent as against an ad valorem of 47.15 per cent in 1911 and 48.12 in 1910.

This bill passed the House at the last session of Congress and will undoubtedly be passed by that body again.

By the retirement of Senator Bailey from the Finance Committee, Senator Simmons of North Carolina has automatically become minority leader on tariff matters but as he voted for the Underwood bill at the last session and has recently assumed the attitude of an active tariff reformer he can not consistently block its passage at this time.

Spindles of the World.

Recent statistics issued by the International Association of Cotton Spinners and Weavers show that the total spindles in the world were 139,512,870 on March 1st, 1912. This was an increase of almost 4,000,000 over the preious years and 14,000,000 over 1908.

One-fourth of the increase during the past year was in the United States, which now has 29,522,000 spindles.

The data given by the above association shows that 53 per cent of the world's spinning is done on mule frames and 47 per cent on ring frames. In England 82 per cent are mule and 18 ring frames whereas in the United States just the reverse is the case for 82 per cent are ring frames and 18 per cent mule.

The United States and Great Britain have 85,000,000 of the 139,000,000 spindles now in the world and the remainder are distributed among the other leading counties of the world in lots of less than 11,000,000.

The New England states have almost 18,000,000 spindles while the South has a little less than 12,000,000 but because of the coarser work the South consumes as much cotton as New England, the consumption of each section being approximately 2,500,000 bales.

The South with 12,000,000 spindles is ahead of Germany, the next largest competitor to Great Britain and the United States. A little over 18,000,000 spindles are shown to be operated on Egyptian cotton and 105,000,000 on American and other kinds.

Japan has only made an increase of 81,000 spindles during the past year and with 2,176,000 spindles can not yet be considered a great factor in the cotton manufacturing world.

Tariff Bulletin No. 5.

The Tariff Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which is one of the most untiring and useful committees ever appointed by the body, has issued another bulletin relative to the revision of the cotton schedule.

In part the bulletin says: "We favor a reasonable revision of the cotton schedule based upon the figures at which importations are actually being made and can be made, as shown by comparative manufacturers' selling prices at home and abroad, as shall be consistent with the raising of revenue and the conseration of our home market.

"Generalities are all that can be reasonably expected from the work of the Tariff Board, so far as reliable foreign data and useful comparisons are concerned. Hence, it is not surprised at the extremely meager information which has been obtained by the board.

"There is no reason," says the bulletin, "why English or other foreign manufacturers should disclose in great detail the private costs and secrets of their busines sin a manner that would lessen their chances at the United States markets.

"If it is proposed to establish in the United States tariff rates that are competitive on a predetermined revenue basis in normal times, we earnestly urge the incorporation in the tariff act of a provision whereby an additional and regulative duty automatically be applied when the importations were exceeding the amount contemplated by the framers of the bill."

The committee offers to open their books to authorized persons representing either the administration or the Ways and Means Committee.

A Profitable Game.

A New York Cotton Exchange membership has changed hands for $18.000, the same figure as at the last previous sale. Apparently the fear of being put out of business by Congress does not very greatly prevail.—Charlotte Observer.

The fact that it is worth $18,000 to be on the "inside" shows what little chance there is for a man playing the game from the outside.

	Total Number of Spindles in			Mule	Ring	Spindles for Egyptian	Spinds. for American Indian and Other
	1908	1911	1912	Spindles	Spindles	Cotton	Cottons
Great Britain	51,976,650	53,859,247	55,164,794	39,776,223	8,444,079	12,322,328	35,897,794
United States	27,000,000	28,500,000	29,522,597	5,500,000	24,022,597	650,597	28,872,000
Germany	9,592,855	10,299,597	10,598,752	5,193,212	5,242,062	1,255,202	9,080,072
Russia	6,800,000	8,600,000	8,800,000	3,220,728	4,099,389	839,854	6,480,263
France	7,006,428	7,200,000	7,400,000	4,019,764	3,135,315	1,385,344	5,769,735
India	5,300,000	6,195,671	6,300,000	953,323	2,759,450	———	3,712,773
Austria-Hungary	3,77,044	4,686,433	4,718,282	1,537,464	2,180,818	580,347	4,137,935
Italy	3,800,000	4,215,000	4,622,065	874,598	2,507,779	229,708	3,152,669
Japan	1,540,000	2,095,000	2,176,000	53,040	2,123,920	246,464	1,930,496
Spain	1,800,000	1,853,000	1,853,000	600,050	1,113,170	———	1,713,220
Switzerland	1,492,000	1,485,454	1,407,272	1,007,082	228,116	850,000	385,198
Belgium	1,155,787	1,322,075	1,371,975	486,463	885,512	5,800	1,366,175
Canada	795,293	855,293	855,293	310,737	299,168	———	609,905
Sweden	420,000	529,772	529,772	108,868	277,586	750	385,704
Portugal	378,016	475,696	480,000	100,000	290,520	2,500	388,020
Holland	386,220	465,246	454,412	198,988	255,524	———	454,412
Denmark	76,060	83,240	83,160	52,684	30,476	———	83,160
Norway	73,360	75,768	74,536	21,076	53,460	———	74,536
Mexico and S. America	1,727,700	2,800,000	2,900,000	35,536	665,449	———	700,985
Total	125,097,583	135,596,724	139,312,870	65,049,836	58,514,290	18,368,894	105,195,232

PERSONAL NEWS

Richard Woods of Philadelphia is now fixing looms at Alta Vista, Va.

Ben Laughters has resigned his position as loom fixer at the Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

Geo. W. Starnes of Lexington, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the York Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

J. F. Darricott has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Arkwright (S. C.) Mills.

J. C. Deas of Bath, S. C., is now electrical engineer at the Beaver Dam Mills, Edgefield, S. C.

J. P. Pettit has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at Arkwright (S. C.) Mills.

H. C. Rainer has been promoted to machinist at the Locks Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. M. Hatch has resigned as secretary of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, S. C.

J. D. May has resigned as overseer of carding on colored work at the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

J. W. McAbee has been promoted from section hand to second hand in carding at Whitney, S. C.

G. R. Johnson has resigned as overseer of carding at Alta Vista, Va.

A. T. Nuttall has returned to his former position of overseer of carding at Alta Vista, Va.

E. M. Childress has resigned as night overseer of weaving at the York Cotton Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

W. T. Echols has accepted the position of assistant designer at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

O. W. Mayfield has resigned his position with the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and moved to Spartanburg, S. C.

Carl Phillips of Raleigh, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

D. F. Knot, of Bon Air, Ala., is now filling a position as second hand at Thomson, Ga.

Lee Edwards of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills had his hand badly injured in a card.

W. Alma Smith has been promoted from shipping clerk to assistant superintendent of the Wiscassett Mills, of Albemarle, N. C.

T. W. Thompson of Greenwood, S. C., is at Trion, Ga., on an extended visit to his sons, C. P., L. I. and O. C. Thompson.

R. A. Whatley, of Jackson, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Boss Dellinger, of the Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position with the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.

Will Billings has accepted the position of night overseer of carding at the Highland Park Mills No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

J. E. Batson has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lanett (Ala.) Cotton Mills and is now located at Cedartown, Ga.

Arthur Robinson has resigned his position as second hand at the York Cotton Mills, Yorkville, S. C., to accept a position at Mayesworth, N. C.

William M. McCloud of Danville, Va. has accepted the position of assistant superintendent at the Lockmore Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

M. T. Jonas of Chester, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Chas. Dilling of the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted position of master mechanic at the Itasca (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

Giles A. Lay has resigned his position at Marshall, N. C., and moved to Gastonia, N. C.

J. A. Mauney has returned to his former position as overseer of cloth room at Walhalla, S. C.

Jno. Price of the Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C., has accepted the po- of overseer of spinning at Winona, Miss.

B. J. Dobbins, general superintendent of the Henrietta (N. C.) Cotton Mills has been visiting at Laurens, S. C.

D. W. Shaw, of Belton, S. C., has accepted a position in the machine shop of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. L. Carter formerly superintendent of the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co. is now overseer of carding at Draper, N. C.

J. D. Fowler of McKinley, Tex. has accepted the position of overseer of slashing at the Dallas (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

B. F. Faircloth has resigned as master mechanic at the Marlboro Mills No. 3, McColl, S. C. and is now located at Laurinburg, N. C.

Gaston Clark of the Cowikee Mills, Eufaula, Ala., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Glenola Mills of the same place.

Hal C. Cook of Mooresville, N. C. has accepted the position of overseer of carding at McAdenville, N. C.

J. W. Cannady has resigned as night overseer of carding at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a position with the Chesnee (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. W. McElhannon has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Highland Park Mills, Rock Hill, S. C. and is now with the Poe Mills, Greenille, S. C.

J. E. Johnson, superintendent of the Neely Mfg. Co. and the Travora Mills, Yorkville, S. C., has also become superintendent of the Lockmore Mills of the same place.

Frank O'Dell has resigned as second hand in weaving at Anderson Cotton Mills No. 1 and accepted a similar position with the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

D. V. Brannon has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. P. Crawley, who has been connected with the Southern Railway at Albemarle, N. C., has resigned his position to accept that of shipping clerk at the Wiscassett Mills of that place.

G. G. Allen has resigned as second hand in carding at the Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C., to become overseer of carding on colored work at the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

W. E. Wliliams has resigned his position with the Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga., to become overseer of carding and ring spinning at G. H. Tilton & Son's Mill, Savannah, Ga.

Jas. Kirvin has resigned as section hand at the Muscogee Mills, Columbus, Ga. to become overseer of spinning in Mill No. 5 of the Eagle & Phenix Mills of the same place.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Huntsville, Ala. — It is reported that one of the mills at this place has been sold to Eastern capitalists.

Dallas, Tex.—The Consumers Lignite Co., of Dallas, is reported as being considering the erection of a small cotton mill.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Melville Mills have purchased an equipment of humidifiers and are now having them installed.

Lancaster, S. C.—It is rumored that Leroy Springs is considering plans for the erection of a 50,000 spindle mill at this place.

Griffin, Ga.—Pinkham & Greery of New York, have been appointed as selling agents for the Griffin Mfg. Co.

Cooleemee, N. C.—The Erwin Mills have subscribed $1,500 towards the building of a macadam road from Jerusalem to this place.

Trion, Ga.—The number 3 mill of the Trion Manufacturing Company was shut down one day last week on account of a breakdown in the boiler room.

Charleston, S. C.—The Asbestos & Rubber Co., of Charleston, has doubled the capacity of its textile department. This company manufactures asbestos cloth and packing.

Pelzer, S. C.—Capt. E. A. Smyth has placed orders with the Empire Duplex Gin Co. for 11 C. O. B. machines for the Pelzer Mfg. Co., and the Belton Cotton Mills.

Shawmut, Ala. — In connection with the 5,000 spindle addition to the Shawmut Mill recently mentioned the company will erect 30 tenement houses.

Burlington, N. C.—Jas. N. Williamson & Sons, owners of the Ossipee Mills, and Hopedale Mills, have purchased the Kinkead apparatus for leveling and aligning shafting.

Charlotte, N. C.—The addition to Highland Park Mills No. 1, which is to contain 7,000 spindles is now well under way and will be completed at an early date.

Shelby, N. C.—The Shelby Cotton Mills, spinners of 20s to 30s sing'e and ply weaving yarns, have appointed the Cannon Mills selling agent for their output.

Stonewall, Miss.—The Stonewall Cotton Mills have decided to produce a finished fabric and are now erecting extensive dyeing and finishing plants. The company formerly produced a coarse grade of cloth and in the future this will be dyed and finished at their own plants.

Norfolk, Va. — The Chesapeake Knitting Mills have plans for the erection of a cotton warehouse of brick fireproof construction. The capacity of the building will be several thousand bales of cotton.

Cleveland, O.—The Keetch Knitting Co., of this city has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The assets of the concern are $61,883 while the liabilities are given as $45,000.

LaGrange, Ga.—Chas. K. Hamrick, the painting contractor, recently closed a contract with Elm City Cotton Mills for painting all of their buildings, the 103 cottages, warehouses and wood work of the mill building.

Wellford, S. C.—William M. Jones of Spartanburg, S. C., has resigned as president of the Wellford Mfg. Co., in order to devote his attention to personal matters. C. E. Rodgers, of Charleston, has been elected president in his stead.

Baltimore, Md.—The Mt. Vernon Knitting Co., manufacturer of medium and high-grade hosiery and knit goods, has ordered additional machinery to include five knitters, one looper, etc. This installation will considerably increase the company's capacity.

Newton, N. C.—The new plant of the Fidelity Hosiery Mills Company is being constructed rapidly. It is to be a brick structure 100x50 feet, two stories, and will house quite handily the present equipment in addition to new machinery to be installed.

Montgomery, Ala. — Cotton mills and additions to cotton mills, whose exemptions from taxation expired Feb. 13, 1912, will not become assessable for taxation until Oct. 1, 1912.

City license on the Avondale Mills has been reduced from $500 to $350 for the year 1912, this company paid last year.

Birmingham, Ala.—B. B. Comer and associates have not yet arranged for the location or perfected plans for the new $500,000 cotton mill, recently mentioned as being planned. The Avonadle Mills, of which Mr. Comer is president, and which operates the Avondale Mills at Birmingham and the Central Mills at Sylacauga, Ala., will operate the new plant.

Fowlerton, Tex. — Calvin Hess, of Philadelphia, is in Fowlerton, figuring on the establishment of a knitting mill. He has for years been superintendent of several mills in the East, and is conversant with their operation, and considers this place a good location for such a mill.

Newnan, Ga.—The Newnan Cotton Mills, recently reported as considering replacing their old looms with automatic looms, have, it is reported, decided to make the change and install the automatic looms. It is understood that 242 new looms will be ordered and installed as soon as possible.

Newport, Va.—It is reported locally that a hosiery mill will be established here by the Chamber of Commerce, to be operated by a company with a guaranteed pay roll of $75,000 yearly. The building at 34th street and Virginia avenue has been selected for the purpose and after the raising of $3,000 by subscription it will be put into proper condition for operation.

Barnesville, O.—Articles of incorporation have been granted to the Barnesville Knitting Company, of this place. The purpose of the company is to engage in the manufacture of hosiery and knit fabrics. The capitalization of the new concern is $10,000, the incorporators being John C. Conard, Florence Conard, J. B. Mercer, Martha Barlow and Inez L. Wise.

Valdosta, Ga.—The waste house at the Strickland Cotton Mills, together with the press and a large amount of waste material, was burned recently by a fire which originated on the inside of the buildings and was probably due to spontaneous combustion or it was set on fire by rats.

The building was situated about 100 yards from the mill and no other property was damaged. The loss is about $1,000.

Greenville, S. C. — The Brandon Mills is contemplating enlarging its plant. J. I. Westervelt, president of the mill, when asked if there was any truth in the rumor that the capacity of the mill was to be increased by the addition of 10,000 spindles and 200 looms, stated that the matter was under consideration and that if the enlargement was to be made it would be made this summer.

The mill has now 80,000 spindles and with the addition of the 10,000 spindles it would have a capacity of 90,000 spindles. There are now two thousand looms in the mill.

Ridgedale, Tenn.—The stockholders of the Coosa Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, Ala., have appointed as a committee A. G. Thatcher, president; W. L. Verlander and Eldridge, directors in the company, to plan the organization of a $75,000 company to build a mercerizing plant. The proposed plant is to have a weekly capacity of 20,000 to 25,000 pounds, and will mercerize the yarns from the Coosa Company's mill. The above action is taken in accordance with the recently mentioned plans of Mr. Thatcher and associates for the erection of a mercerizing plant.

Lockhart, S. C.—In connection with their recently mentioned plan for erecting a dam for the development of water power on the upper shoals of the Broad River, the Lockhart Cotton Mills have engaged I. W. Jones, of Milton, N. H., as the engineer in charge of the construction of the dam. Details concerning the plan of construction have not been given out.

High Point, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills have awarded contract to T. C. Thompson & Bro., of Charlotte, N. C., for the addition to be built at their mill at this place. As preiously mentioned, this addition is to cost $15,000. The building is to be three stories, of slow burning mill construction and will be 90 by 100 feet. J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., is the architect-engineer in charge.

Nashville, Tenn.—It is stated that the Warioto Cotton Mills, with 700 looms and 25,000 spindles, will round up the first half of 1912 in a most satisfactory manner. The mills have been operating at full capacity this year, and the demand for the output has been much better than in 1911. These mills were fairly liberal purchasers of cotton at the low level during the early winter months, which placed them in a strong position after the advances.

Shelby, N. C. — Either a new cotton mill or a power plant to furnish power for mills within this section will be built several miles west of Shelby at the Suttlemyre shoals. Ladshaw and Ladshaw, hydraulic engineers have been engaged two or three weeks in making surveys. This is a splendid shoal with good fall, flow and volume of water. It is impossible to obtain official plans, but rumor has it that a new cotton mill will be erected or the electric power will be developed for the Cliffside Mills.

Tallasse, Ala.—It is reported that the Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co. has commenced proceedings to condemn the surplus water of the Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Co. under a provision in the laws of Alabama, which permits a water power company to condemn and take surplus water used by any cotton mill. The Alabama Traction, Light and Power Co. is being financed in London and is building a hydro electric sation on the Tallapoosa River, 40 miles above Birmingham, and will have in its first development 50,000 horsepower.

Post, Texas.—The Postex Cotton Cotton Mills (not the Post Cotton Mills, as heretofore stated) have awarded all contracts for the construction of their plant. The plans

call for three buildings, the dimensions of which will be 130 by 520, 100 by 240 and 50 by 1,000 feet respectively, reinforced concrete construction will be used throughout, and the cost of the building will be about $100,000. The Unit Construction Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has the contract for the construction work. The machinery will include 10,000 spindles and 180 broad looms, the product to be bleached and finished bed sheets.

Washington, N. C.—Washington was visited by a costly and destructive fire, when the manufacturing plant of the Tar River Hosiery Mills and the factory of H. A. Smith, shirt manufacturer, both located at Honsonville, a suburb of this city were totally destroyed. The fire broke out about 11 a. m., originating in the hosiery mill, which was vacant, and is thought to have been caused by boys smoking in the building, although this is only surmise. The local fire department responded to the fire alarm promptly and put up a very game fight, but on account of the low pressure of the water at that point it was impossible to save the buildings and the fire quickly spread to the plant of Mr. Smith, and in a short while this building also was a mass of ruins.

Mr. Smith saved about half his stock and machinery, but his loss is heavy. The property loss, including buildings and machinery, etc., was estimated at between 12 and 15 thousand dollars, with about half covered by insurance.

Marion, N. C. — The excavation for the four-story addition to the Marion Mfg. Co.'s plant is about completed and the foundations will be put in at once. The addition will contain about eighty thousand square feet and will be equipped with 25,000 spindles. Lumber and brick are on the ground for the church and school house and these buildings will be completed within the next sixty days.

Three spoolers and three warpers have arrived from the Draper Company and Mr. King of the Draper Company is here erecting them. A full set of picker machiner is enroute from the Kitson Machine Company and will be erected at once, as the picker room is all complete for the other additional machinery. Curtis & Marble are furnishing two cloth inspecting machines which will be put in operation at once.

D. D. Little, president-treasurer, has awarded contracts for the brick additions to the Abernathy Lyerly Company, Bridgewater, N. C., the lumber to Morgan & Austin, of Greenville, S. C., and all shop work to Snow Lumber Company, High Point, N. C. The company will build the buildings themselves.

Lightning Struck Mill.

During the severe rain and thunder storm which passed over Bennettsville about one o'clock Tuesday, lightning struck the cotton mill at Bennettsville, S. C., ran into the mill on an electric wire and set fire to the line in the spinning room.

The mills' waterworks and fire department quickly extinguished the flames, after the cotton had been burned from about a dozen machines. Several of the operatives were knocked down by the shock.

Mrs. Cleve Paul was the most seriously hurt. She has been confined to he rhome on account of her injuries.

Long Staple Men in Oraginzation.

Anderson, S. C.—A Long Staple Cotton Growers' Association is to be organized at Pendelton. Experiments made in the growing of long staple cotton in that immediate section have clearly demonstrated that long staple cotton grown in the low country, and in point of value stands next to that of the Mississippi Delta cotton. The premium on such cotton over the common upland cotton amounts to from $20 to $50 per bale, almost all of which is clear profit because practically as much as can be grown to the acre and at no greater expense than upland cotton.

Professor Harper of the Clemson government experimental station began advocating the growing of long staple cotton seeral years ago, but until now it has not been feasible to go into growing it on a large scale because one of the main troubles was that an ordinary gin constructed for the upland cotton could not gin the long staple cotton and preserve the staple satisfactorily.

Experiments made with the staple at the Pendleton Cotton Mills, however, have proven the value of such cotton, and to further bring about the extensive growing of this long staple cotton in this section a long staple ginning outfit will be established at the Pendleton Oil Mill.

B. M. Aull, vice-president of the Pendleton Cotton Mill, stated that the Long Staple Cotton Growers Association will be organized, and that plans will be adopted to insure the proper marketing of the full price for this quality of cotton. He stated furthermore that the formation of such an association will mean the building of a chain of warehouses to be used in taking care of the cotton grown by members of the association.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market has remained very quiet during the past week and shows little promise of activity.

The quietness has resulted in some small price concessions but these have had very slight effect upon the market as mills on most lines of goods are well sold up and are not in position to take orders.

There is evidence that a slow market will prevail for some time but it is certain that neither mill, jobbers or retailers are overloaded and no uneasiness is felt.

The market is therefore in good shape for renewed activity after this temporary hold up is over. Underlying conditions given are sound and in spite of the adverse influence of the political situation there are well posted factors in the market who are very optimistic in regard to the business that will be done this fall.

Brown goods have not been active but the market has remained firm as there are very few goods for quick delivery.

The bleached goods market has been poor, as large buyers are paying little attention to them at the present time.

Reports are now coming to hand from the jobbers that the biggest advance on business on outings for fall in many years is now under way. Sellers are optimistic. Practically every well-known mill on these goods is sold so far ahead as to have nothing to fear for some time to come and selling agents can do little now because most of the leading lines are off the market.

The advance in the price of Algonquin shirtings from 4 3-4 cents to 5 cents a yard created little comment in the primary market beyond the fact that such an advance might be looked for due to the higher price on print cloths, and the fact that the Algonquin shirtings were selling one-quarter cent below the level of other fabrics of a similar character. This advance, however, taken with the recent advance of one-eighth cent in the price of Cabot bleached muslin goes further to show the strength of the market for finished cotton goods, due to the amount of business that mills have on hand.

Trading was fair in the Fall River print cloth market last week. Prices as a rule, held firm and the sale would probably have reached a higher total than those of the previous week had there been no break for Memorial Day. Narrow goods sold in fair volume early in the week, but the trading was quiet after Wednesday.

The total sales amounted to 100,000 pieces, 30,000 being spots. Deliveries of goods sold ahead are to be scattered all along through July, August and September. The goods sold were nearly all odds. Prices were reduced a sixteenth of a cent on several styles of both narrow and wide goods. Quotations follow: 28-inch 64x64s, 3 7-8 cents nominal; 28-inch, 64x60s, 3 3-4 cents nominal; 27-inch, 64x60s, 3 9-16 cents; 27-inch, 56x56s, 3 1-8 cents; 27-inch, 56x52s, 3 cents; 38 1-2-inch, 64x64s, 5 1-8 cents; 39-inch, 68x72s, 5 5-8 cents.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York were as follows:

Prnt cths, 28-in, std	3 15-16		—
28-in, 64x60s	3 3-4		—
4-yd, 80x80	6 1-4	to	6 3-4
38 1-2-in, std	5	to	5 1-8
Gray goods, 30-ni, 68 x72	5 3-8	to	5 1-2
Brown drills, std	8		—
Sheeting, so. std.	7 3-4	to	8
3-yard	7		—
4-yd, 56x60	6 1-4	to	6 1-2
Denims, 9-ounce	13 1-4	to	16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck	12 1-4		—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in duck	14 1-2		—
Tickings, 8-oz.	13		—
Std fancy prints	5 1-4		—
Std ginghams	6 1-4		—
Fine dress ginghams	7	to	9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-4	to	4 1-2

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

May 24, 1912	3,205,774
Previous week	3,500,730
Last year	1,810,211

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, May 31.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, May 31, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	35,381	30,245
Overland to mills and Canada	13,670	5,360
Southern mill takings (est.)	30,000	20,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	15,427	20,748
Brought into sight for the week	63,624	34,857

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	11,607,145	8,454,818
Overland to mills and Canada	956,567	909,237
Southern mill takings (est.)	2,470,000	2,055,000
Stock at interior in excess Sept. 1	97,355	120,691
Brought in sight for season	15,131,067	11,559,744

Carried Too Far.

He had an invariable way of asking the wrong question or making the wrong comment: So it was, when at the dinner party his neighbor, a lady, said to him: "I am a thorough believer, you know, Mr. Smith that men's clothes should match their hair; a black-haired man should wear black clothes, a brown-haired man should wear brown clothes. Don't you think so?"

"That may be," bungled Jones, "but suppose a man is bald?"—Ex.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—From the dealers point of view, last week was a poor one in the yarn market. The aggregate volume of business put through was comparatively small, though there were some sales of from 25,000 to 100,000 pounds. It is said that many of the dealers did not put through sufficient new business to pay expenses. Deliveries on old contracts were good. Some of the dealers said that if it had not been for the deliveries they would not have known that they were doing more than a retail yarn business. The soft yarn end of the market was more active than the weaving yarn end.

Combed yarns were very strong, even the coarse numbers advanced in price and the prospects are that fine numbers will go to the highest prices for some time. Manufactures of fine combed hosiery are well sold up. Some are reported as having had orders calling for delivery after the first of the year. Makers of the coarser grades of combed hosiery in which single yarns are used, are also reported as being well sold ahead.

Weavers are not buying very freely. Many of them are well supplied for the next few months and those who are not, are not buying freely, as they expect prices to go lower before the last of June.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	17
10s	17 1-2—18
12s	18 —18 1-2
14s	18 1-2—19
16s	19
20s	19 1-2—
26s	21 1-2—22
30s	24 1-2—25

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	17 1-2—18
10s	18 1-2—
12s	18 1-2—19
14s	19 1-2—
16s	19 —20
20s	21 —21 1-2
24s	23 —
26s	23 1-2—24
30s	25 1-2—26
40s	34 1-2—
50s	41 —42
60s	47 —48

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	17 1-2—
8-4 slack	18 1-2—19
9-4 slack	19 —19 1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	17 1-2—18
10s	18 —18 1-2
12s	18 1-2—19
14s	19 —
16s	19 1-2—
20s	20 —
24s	21 1-2—22
26s	22 1-2—23
30s	25 1-2—
40s	33 —

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18 —18 1-2
10s	18 1-2—19
12s	19 —19 1-2
14s	20 —20 1-2
16s	20 1-2—21
20s	21 1-2—22
24s	23 1-2—24
26s	24 —24 1-2
30s	26 —26 1-2
36s	33 —
40s	34 1-2—35
50s	41 —42

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	18 —
10s	18 —18 1-2
12s	18 1-2—19
14s	19 —19 1-2
16s	19 1-2—20
18s	26 —20 1-2
20s	20 1-2—21
22s	21 —21 1-2
24s	22 —22 1-2
26s	22 1-2—23 1-2
30s	24 1-2—25
40s	29 1-2—30

Single Skeins Carded Peeler:

20s	25 —
24s	24 —24 1-2
26s	25 —
30s	26 —26 1-2
40s	31 1-2—
50s	38 —

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	24 1-2—25
22s	25 —25 1-2
24s	25 1-2—26
26s	26 —26 1-2
30s	28 —
30s-1 t's	33 —34
36s	33 —34
40s	35 —36
50s	42 —43
60s	49 —50

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	26 1-2—27
24s	27 1-2—28
30s	32 —33
40s	39 —40
50s	47 —
60s	53 —54.

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 —28 1-2
24s	30 —30 1-2
30s	33 —34
40s	41 —44
50s	48 —52
60s	56 —58
70s	65 —69
80s	75 —80

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot Mills, S. C.	...	75
Aiken Mfg. Co. S. C.	...	72½
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	...	162
Anderson Cot Mill, S. C. p	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	...	65
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	...	90
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	...	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	45	...
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	100	110
Brandon Mills, S. C.	...	93
Brogon Mills, S. C.	...	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	61
Capital Cot Mills, S. C.	...	85
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	...	167
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd	...	100
Clinton Cot Mills, S. C.	...	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	90
Clumbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	70
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	...	75
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	100
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	75
Drayton Mills, S. C.	...	90
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	108	...
Easley Cot Mills, S. C.	160	165
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd	...	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	70
Exposition Cot Mills, Ga.	...	210
Fairfield Cot Mills, S. S.	...	70
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	60
Gainesville Cot Mills, Ga., common	...	62½
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	...	141
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	...	95
Gluck Mills, S. C.	...	91
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby C Mills, S. C., pfd	135	145
Granite C Mills, S. C.,	...	...
Greenwood C Mills, S. C.	57	60
Grendel Mills, S. C.	91	100
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	...	102
Hartsville C Hills, S. C.	...	170
Inman Mills, S. C.	...	105
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	...	100
Jackson Mills, S. C.	...	95
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga	80	85
Lancaster Cot Mills, S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pfd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	...
Laurens Cot Mills. S. C.	...	120
Limestone Cot Mills, S. C.	...	155
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	...	70
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	105
Monarch Cot Mills, S. C.	110	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry Cot Mills, S. C.	125	135
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cot Mills, S. C.	...	115
Olympia Mills, S. C. pfd	...	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	...	90
Orr Cottton Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	...	100
Oconee, S. C., com.	...	100
Oconee, S. C., pfd.	...	100 & int
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	90
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	100&int

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked
Arlington	....	137
Atherton	....	....
Avon	....	100
Bloomfield	....	110
Brookside	....	112
Brown Mfg. Co., com	100	115
Cabarrus	131	...
Cannon	120	...
Chadwick-Hoskins	....	95
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	....	100
Clara	....	110
Cliffside	....	200
Cora	....	135
Dresden	....	136
Dilling	....	...
Efird	100	125
Elmira, pfd.	....	100
Erwin Com	....	120
Erwin, pfd	101	102
Florence	....	126
Flint	140	..
Gaston	....	90
Gibson	....	80
Gray Mfg. Co.	....	121
Highland Park	150	200
Highland Park, pfd	100	...
Henrietta	....	170
Imperial	101	106
Kesler	115	...
Linden	....	...
Loray, pfd	....	91
Lowell	....	181
Lumberton	....	251
Mooresville	123	....
Modena	....	...
Nokomis, N. C.	....	200
Ozark	92	110
Patterson	120	126
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke Mills	140	161
Salisbury	136	...
Statesville Cot. Mills	....	...
Trenton, N. C.	....	...
Tuscarora	....	90
Washington, pfd.	95	100
Washington	20	30
Wiscassett	100	115
Woodlawn	....	100
Parker Mill, guaranteed	...	102
Parker Mill, preferred	...	65
Parker Mill, common	...	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	138	140
Pickens Cot. Mill, S. C.	94	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S.C.	100	115
Richland Cot Mills, S. C. p	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	...	25
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	72
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	....
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 1st preferred	50	60
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd preferred	...	10
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., p	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	...	85
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	115
Williamston Mills, S. C.	...	115
Woodruff Cot Mills, S. C.	...	100

Personal Items

W. S. Griffin, of Albemarle, N. C., paid us a visit last week.

J. R. Fuqua has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

J. D. Summey has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. O. Edwards has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Winder (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. E. Field of Canton, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Clarence Rice has resigned as superintendent of the Hartwell (Ga.) Cotton Mills to accept position as superintendent and local manager of the Liberty (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

John F. Scott With Shambow Shuttle Company.

John F. Scott, formerly superintendent of the Huss Mfg. Co., of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted a position with the Shambow Shuttle Co., of Woonsocket, R. I., and has moved to that city with his family.

Mr. Scott's many friend regret to see him leave the South but wish him success in his new work.

Picnic at Ottaray.

A very delightful picnic was given on May 24th at the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C., to the mothers and children. The crowd gathered in the woods near the mill and the company wagons hauled the baskets and boxes to the grounds. Every thing good to eat was on the tables and a most enjoyable time was had.

Token of Appreciation to Mr. McCloud.

William McCloud, who recently resigned as overseer of the No. 2 spinning room at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., received as a parting gift from his help, a beautiful gold signet ring. The ring was presented on June 1st by W. W. Philips and Floyd Moore. This present from the help was to show their appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and faithfulness which Mr. McCloud has shown them during his three and one-half years as overseer at Danville. As previously stated, Mr. McCloud has accepted position as assistant superintendent of the Lockmore Mills, Yorville, S. C.

Lewis W. Parker to Make Address.

Lewis W. Parker, the well known cotton manufacturer of Greenville, will attend the banquet of the South Carolina Press Association at Spartanburg, S. C., next Tuesday night, and make an address. His subject will be: "The Democratic Doctrine of Tariff for Revenue."

To Look at Suspect.

D. L. Boozer, father of young Langdon L. Boozer, who was shot to death at the Wylie Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., March, 1905, by W. E. Perry is not satisfied with the action of the McAllister, Okla., authorities in turning loose the suspect recently arrested at that place, and having secured requisition papers from Governor Blease sent M. B. Derrick, chief of police at Ridge Spring, to McAlister to take a look at the man who J. B. Gardiner, formerly of Chester, still thinks is the man wanted.

Woman Dropped Dead.

Mrs Lillie Murphy, a resident of Duncan mill village, Greenville, S. C. dropped dead when she went to her front door last week to answer a call. According to the testimony, the milk man, Mr. Hollingsworth, went to the house of Mrs. Murphy and knocked at the door. The woman responded and upon opening the door lurched forward and fell dead at the man's feet. Assistance was immediately sent for but the woman had died instantly. A physician testified that Mrs. Murphy had suffered for some time of heart trouble and in his opinion death was caused by this disease.

Cotton Exchanges to Confer Regarding Penalization.

Savannah, Ga.—At a special meeting of the directors of the Savannah Cotton Exchange it was decided to accept an invitation from the New York Cotton Exchange to send delegates with all other exchanges of the country to take definite action regarding the penalization of cotton on arbitration and awards at Bremen which has caused great financial losses o American cotton men. The meeting will be held on July 15.

Replies received from New York, Galveston, New Orleans and Houston all favored New York for the conference.

Cotton Goods at Hongkong.

American cotton goods sold in Hongkong in 1911 amounted to more than twice those in 1910, although the total value of the trade does not yet exceed $100,000. Most of the American goods are still in warehouses because of the unfavorable state of the trade generally. In cotton yarns American manufacturers could reach only the knitting-yarn trade, but in that line they dominate the market.—Consular Reports.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only $1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

BEAMERS WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, FOR NIGHT WORK, 10 SHORT CHAIN BEAMERS, PAY $2.40 PER NIGHT. NONE BUT FIRST CLASS BEAMERS NEED APPLY. ADDRESS,
A. C. WEST,
OVERSEER BEAMING,
LOCKE MILLS,
CONCORD, N. C.

Quillers Wanted.

Want Quillers — Experienced operators for Whitin Long Chain Quillers. Can make from $12.00 to $15.00 per week. We will pay your transportation. Write
ABERFOYLE MFG. CO.,
Chester, Pa.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Want at once Cotton Mill help of all kind, especially Frame hands. New mill, just starting up. Write or apply in person to Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

WANT position as superintendent in North Carolina, South Carolina or Northern Georgia. Long experience and can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 148.

Weavers and Fixers Wanted.

WANTED—At once, a few good Draper and Crompton Loom Weavers on Chambrays and Ginghams. Good weavers earn with us from $8.00 to $12.00 per week. Can also use for our new loom addition some first class Draper and Stafford Loom Fixers. Write or apply in person at once to
DAN RIVER COTTON MILLS,
Danville, Va

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as reference my present employers. Address No. 149.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in a large mill. 15 years experience as carder. 4 years as superintendent. Experienced on both plain and fancies. Best of references. Address No. 150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in a good mill. Have had eleven years experience on plain and check work. Address No. 151.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 40. Have run some of the largest rooms in S. C. and Ga. Can give good references. Address No. 152.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have held present position as overseer for four years. Have had good experience on Draper, Crompton Knowles and dobby looms. Good references. Will not consider less than $3.50. Address No. 153.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 15 years' experience on both white and colored goods. Can furnish references from first class mills. Address No. 154.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill of 5,000 to 15,000 spindles. At present employed in fine colored goods mill. Age 32. Married. 20 years' experience. Good references. Address No. 155.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now holdng position in first-class mill but prefer to change. Address No. 156.

WANT position as superintendent. 36 years of age. Strictly sober. Best of references. Would consider large carding or spinning job. Held present position six years. Address No. 157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years' experience as overseer on No. 30's to 100's. Can give good references. Married. 30 years old. Address No. 158.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on coarse work and blanket manufacturing. First class references. Address No. 159.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience and have always given satisfaction. Now employed but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 160.

WANT position as overseer of **slashing, beaming (long or short** chain), spooling, warping or drawing-in. Have had long experience and am expert on sizing. Address No. 161.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references both as to character and ability. Address No. 162.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience, both colored and plain work. Age 41 Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 163.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, not over 8,000 spindle son hosiery yarn, or overseer of large card room. Good references. Address No. 164.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting, or in winding room 18 years experience in spinning and twisting. Familiar with spooling, reeling and winding. Will not consider less than $2.00 per day. Age 32. Married. Address No. 165 .

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 21 years experience as overseer of carding in some of the best mills in the South Can furnish the best of references.. Address No. 167.

WANT position as mechanic or electrician. Have had practical experience in machine shop and electrical work. Can furnish good references. Would not consider less than $2 per day. Address No. 168.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in some of the best mills of the South. Now employed. Will not accept less than $3.50. Address No. 169.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married and can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill, but wish to change. Address No. 170.

WANT position as superintendent Now employed in that capacity, but wish to change. Am experienced and well recommended Address No. 171.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on duck, drills, sheetings and osnaburgs. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Will not accept less than $3.50. Address No. 172.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning at not less than $4.00. Now employed in a large mill, but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 174.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 35 years old, married. Good habits, good references and long experience. Now employed but want larger position. Competent for any size room. Address No. 173.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Can give best of references and am strictly sober, with 14 years experience as carder. Address No. 175.

WANT position as superintendent of white or colored goods mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga. Long experience as superintendent and fine references. Also expert designer. Address No. 176.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years' experience in cotton mill work and am good manager of help. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 177.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 178.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience and good references. Address No. 179.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving in a medium or small size room. Am of good character and strictly temperate. Experienced on Draper or plain looms. Am now employed, but want to change. Address No. 180.

Tariff Bullein No. 5.

(Continued from Page 5)

try of this country to foreign manufacturers nor to collect an excessive and undue amount of revenue from this one particular industry.

Germany has, in its tariff system, a lever by which imports are regulated in the shape of tariff rates that are raised and lowered according to requirements from time to time.

So, if it is proposed to establish in the United States, tariff rates that are competitive on a predetermined revenue basis in normal times, we earnestly urge in the incorporation in the Tariff Act of a provision whereby an additional and regulative duty would automatically be applied when the importations were exceeding the amount contemplated by the framers of the bill. For example, at any time, suppose that the importations during the preceding three months were at a greater rate than contemplated in the Tariff Bill, the customs officers would be instructed by proper authority (made mandatory in the Act) to add to the regular tariff rates of say an extra 5 per cent duty and when the importations for a preceding three months fell back to, or below the amount contemplated, the increase of 5 per cent in rates would be automatically withdrawn. Such a method would maintain a continuous trade and revenue balance strictly according to the intent of the framers of the bill; and would remove the fear and apprehension that many manufacturers feel toward a tariff for revenue measure, lest the rates adopted and honestly intended by its makers be not adequate and sufficient to regulate importations and revenue derived therefrom as preintended.

As to whether such a regulative duty, to be used as required and additional to the regular rates, would fit all lines of industry is something for Congress and others interested to decide. It certainly would apply to manufactures of cotton, and this particular schedule would be a simple one to try it out on.

It is true that importers might claim that it would keep them "up in the air" and they would never know where they stood; it is respectfully submitted, however, that it would not entail as much hardship to the country at large as would the seriously interfering with the cotton manufacturing industry of our own country and the many concerned in it—stockholders, employees, local merchants, farmers and other producers dependent upon the prosperity of the mills, etc., etc.

The Principles of Carding—IV.

(Continued from Page 8)

ion of the cylinder filleting. This latter characteristic is very important, as the card has to be stopped for stripping the cylinder (if we leave out of consideration a recent invention).

Incidentally, we may be permitted to point out at this stage that the stripping of the doffer is more important in roller and clearer cards than in flat cards, because all the impurities that are taken out by the clothing of the various carding parts have to taken out by stripping when the card is stopped. The flats of the flat cards strip automatically, but in the roller and clearer cards the coarse impurities are held by the rollers. In the mixed card we have certainly the advantage that a dirt roller takes out the coarsest impurities, that might otherwise spoil the clothing of the flats; but it has been pointed out and explained already, why, and in what respect, the work of the flats differ in both types of cards.

There are, of coarse,points of contention as to which is the best system of flat cards. The case of the angle of the flat entering the card has already been fully discussed in the case of the flats going with the cylinder. We have not yet mentioned the case of the flats at the doffer side of the card. A that point the angle of the wires on the flat which is partly lifted away from the cylinder clothing is more near a right angle, and therefore the wires cannot hold the fibres very well. If the flat holds no impurities which can easily be drawn out, then this disadvantage is not so great, the more so as there is a fairly large distance between the two contending fillets, and the impurities in the flat clothing are prevented from falling out by the long fibres with which they are intermingled (as explained above), and partly also by the air current created by the revolution of the main cylinder, which escapes at the top end of the front plate. In the case of flats entering the card at the doffer end, the matter is very unimportant, because there are very few impurities at this point if card does its work any thing like properly.

It has been said that in the flats traveling against the direction of the cylinder the impurities are pressed down into the flat brush, instead of being lifted out. Fig. 2 shows the action of the brush if the dirty flats move towards it for stripping and cleaning purpose. If the points come into contact with the brush fillet, then the dirt will be slipped down the teeth, and the brush cannot lift it out afterwards, because it has pressed the dirt down out of its reach. In the case of Fig. 3 the back of the wires comes first into contact with the brush, and thus the brush is enabled to lift all the impurities out at once. The latter case is the one found on the ordinary English flat card wiih the flats traveling in the direction of the revolution of the main cylinder. To meet this real difficulty the card in which the flats are running against the direction of revolution of the cylinder required a very complicated stripping mechanism.

—Reprint from Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

Suggestive.

"How's everything at your house?" asked Smith.

"Oh," replied Brown," she's all right."

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